



## HAWAII A LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT

When the lighthouse system of the Hawaiian Islands is taken over by the United States on January 1, 1904, Hawaii may become a separate lighthouse district with a naval officer assigned to duty here as lighthouse inspector.

The lighthouses will be under the control of the Department of Commerce and Labor of which Secretary Cortelyou is the head. Captain Rodman of the Naval Station supplied Governor Dole with complete data regarding all the lighthouses on the islands, which was then turned over to the proper authorities at Washington. The Navy Department is given actual supervision of lighthouses and to that end there is a lighthouse board which sits at Washington, and is governed by a Rear-Admiral. The mainland is divided into lighthouse districts, each supervised by an inspector, who is a naval officer.

It is not known yet whether Hawaii will be named as a separate lighthouse district or attached to California, in which case the officer stationed here would be an assistant inspector. Captain Rodman will be the probable choice for inspector of Hawaii, in which case a lighthouse tender may be provided for his use. It is understood that Captain Rodman has been endorsed for the position.

## CAPTAIN CATLIN WILL COMMAND

The single company of marines ordered to duty at the Honolulu Naval Station, which will probably arrive in the near future, will be under the command of Captain A. W. Catlin of the Marine Corps. The Army and Navy Journal states that the detachment will be the permanent detail here.

## SOLIDE'S MASTER WAS INJURED

After a passage of 195 days from Leith the German bark Solide arrived in port yesterday morning, during which time the vessel had a rough experience in rounding the Horn, which the captain does not care to repeat.

The Solide after leaving Leith had a fair passage of sixty-one days to the equator. Thence to the Horn bad weather began to be encountered, and eventually the bark ran into hurricanes. She rode through gales the like of which Captain Braden says he has never before experienced. Forty-six days were consumed in sailing from the fifth degree in the Atlantic to the fifth degree in the Pacific. During this time the thermometer fell to eight degrees Reaumur below zero, and snow, hail and sleet accompanied the fall of the mercury, covering the spars, rigging and deck with ice. The first officer fell ill and a frost-bitten hand was added to his unfortunate condition, and then a heavy sea struck Captain Braden which wrenched his right arm badly and dislocated the shoulder. Six men were required to work it back into place. A second time he was struck, and in attempting to save himself, threw out his injured arm and again wrenched it.

The water supply ran short and the bark put into Iquique for a supply. After leaving Iquique the voyage was uneventful. The bark brought about 1200 tons of general merchandise for H. Hackfeld & Co., and is docked at the Railroad wharf.

### Shipping Notes.

The schooner H. C. Wright sailed from San Francisco for Mahukona on November 9.

On November 10 at S. F. the French bark Paris was quoted at 15 per cent on the reinsurance market.

The cargo of the Herzogin Sophie Charlotte will be discharged this week. The vessel will then probably sail in ballast for San Francisco.

The schooner Willis Holden, anchored off the harbor, is still held by the U. S. Marshal's department, not having been released from the suits filed.

The Andrew Welch will load in about 150 tons of scrap iron as ballast. On Friday the Mauna Lea will turn over about 5000 sacks of sugar to the Welch.

The steamer Chas. Nelson was abandoned at sea off Unpqua, 200 miles off the Oregon coast. The Nelson was here in 1898, having brought a portion of the First New York regiment here.

The barkentine W. H. Dimond arrived at San Francisco on November 9, just twenty-one days from Honolulu. She carried as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Laske and daughter and Louis McGrew.

The Italian ship Agostino Terrizzone, which left Makawell on Friday for Honolulu may be fined \$500. The vessel cleared from Newcastle for Honolulu, but when off Kauai she fell in with the steamer Mikahala, and the master reported to the steamer captain that his chronometer had run down. Captain Gregory then gave him directions and the ship was run to Makawell. He applied to the deputy collector at Koloa to enter, but was refused. A wireless message to Acting Collector Stackable, brought back to the Italian captain an order to proceed to Honolulu. If the Collector finds the vessel was in distress the fine will not be imposed.

## FINED FOR CONTEMPT

## Judge Gear Makes Sam Parker Victim.

Samuel Parker, foreman of the Territorial grand jury for the First Circuit Court, was fined \$5 for contempt of court by Judge Gear yesterday afternoon.

The episode provoked a lot of mirth among the few members of the bar present, one of whom appearing as the friend in need of the distinguished culprit openly bantered him on his peculiar situation.

Members of the grand jury seen lounging in the corridors after 2 o'clock, on being asked, like the agricultural laborers in the parable, why they were loafing, answered that their foreman had not arrived.

"Gentlemen, the Court," Bailiff Ellis heralded a few moments after 2 o'clock, and all present obeyed the signal to rise as Judge Gear, accompanied by Judge Nott of Australia, entered and sat upon the bench.

"I understand the grand jury has been kept waiting," Judge Gear remarked amidst efforts of attorneys to present matters to which attention was desired. The trial jury in the Camara case had taken their seats. Nothing following the first remark of Judge Gear, and again interrupting the lawyers he said:

"I am informed that the grand jury has been kept waiting for half an hour. Call the foreman of the grand jury."

Mr. Parker was summoned by the bailiff, and when he had reached the middle of the courtroom floor, Judge Gear said he understood that the grand jury had been kept waiting for their foreman half an hour.

"I do not hear very well," Mr. Parker said, advancing with hand to ear. When he had reached the dais and leaned against the desk, to the right of Judge Gear, this is what he heard:

"Colonel Parker, I am informed that you have kept the grand jury waiting for half an hour. Have you anything to say why you should not be punished for contempt of court?"

"My watch just wants a few seconds of half-past one," Mr. Parker answered as he produced his timepiece.

"You are fined five dollars for contempt of court, Col. Parker," was the sentence, "and I hope you will see that your watch is right hereafter. The Court would remind you, Col. Parker, that the hours of the grand jury are set. It is not proper to keep thirteen or fourteen men waiting for one man to get lunch."

Mr. Parker fumbled in his pockets and then, looking toward the bar, asked if anyone had a "five" to lend. Attorney Bittling proffered the money, which Mr. Parker tendered to Judge Gear, who ordered him to pay it to the clerk and the clerk to give a receipt therefor—"for contempt of court," the Judge was careful to emphasize.

Mr. Bittling jokingly asked Mr. Parker to turn the receipt over to him with his L. O. U. on the back of it.

"There is no appeal from this, I suppose," Mr. Parker observed while the transaction was being completed.

"Yes, there is an appeal," the Court rejoined.

"The Court was late itself," the grand jury foreman moodily observed as he turned away. "You and the Attorney General kept me late."

"You must remember you are addressing the Court," was sternly uttered by Judge Gear, but by this time the stalwart form of the foreman was moving toward the door.

There was a prelude outside to the drama in court. Judge Gear and Mr. Parker had been of a party celebrating the late King Kalakaua's birthday at the Kapiolani Estate offices, which gave the Judge a sort of original jurisdiction of the fact that the foreman of the grand jury was late.

## FOREIGNERS GET U. S. COAL

The frequent visits of warships of various nations at Honolulu has made heavy demands upon Admiral Tully's Cardiff coal. Only recently the French cruiser Protet's commander dug into the pile and carried away several hundred tons, and the Italian warship Elbe will come up to the Naval Dock today and another big hole will be made in the bunkers.

When the British cruisers Amphitrite and Amphion and the torpedo boat destroyers Sparrowhawk and Virago were here early in the summer, Captain Rodman almost had palpitation of the heart as he watched the piles of Cardiff coal dwindle down at an alarming rate.

International courtesy, however, requires that Uncle Sam furnish foreign warships that poke their noses into the harbor with what coal they desire, and they all have a partiality for Cardiff coal.

Officers at the Naval Station are of the opinion that the merchants of Honolulu would do well to lay in a store of Cardiff coal for just such emergencies. The past record of the digging into the Navy coal bunkers indicates that the merchants could get rid of several thousand tons of Cardiff black nuggets in a year, and it would only be adding another item of profit to local business.

Uncle Sam is not in the furnishing of coal to foreign warships for what he can make out of it, but does it merely as a courtesy and a return for similar favors granted to his own warships in foreign ports.

## RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER

HAWAII.

Stations. Ft. Elev. Inches Rain.

Waialae	50	12.37
Hilo (town)	100	11.21
Kaunakakai	1250	14.62
Papeete	100	11.12
Hakalua	200	10.45
Honolulu	300	10.76
Panohua	1050	17.32
Laupahoehoe	500	11.89
Ookala	400	9.85

Hamakua.

Kukulu	250	6.73
Paauilo	300	6.64
Paauhau	300	4.93
Honokaa (Mill)	425	5.62
Honokaa (Meinicke)	1100	9.27
Kukuihaele	700	5.94

Kohala.

Awini Ranch	1100	8.31
Niuli	200	4.96
Kohala (Mission)	521	3.95
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	270	3.85
Hawi Mill	700	3.55
Panaka Ranch	600	2.28
Panaka Ranch	1847	2.69
Waimea	2720	2.65

Kona.

Huehue	2000	1.50
Holualoa	1350	1.47
Kailakou	1550	5.13
Napooopo	25	0.90
Hoopulua	1650	6.25
Hoopulua	2300	6.25
Puuwaawaa Ranch	2700	0.92

Kau.

Kahuku Ranch	1650	1.06
Honau	15	0.53
Naalehu	650	0.85
Hilea	210	0.20
Pahala	850	1.00
Volcano House	4000	3.88

Puna.

Olga (Mt. View)	1690	1.00
Olga (Plantation)	1690	1.00
Kapoho	110	2.03
Pahoa	600	6.80

MAUI.

Lahaina	40	1.00
Waipahoehoe	700	1.00
Kaipoo (Mokulua)	285	4.24
Kipahulu	308	5.70
Hana	100	1.00
Nahiku	850	16.57
Nahiku	1600	1.00
Haiku	700	7.61
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	3.55
Kula Waialae	2700	3.17

LAHANA.

Puuwaawaa Ranch	1650	6.05
Hoopulua	2300	9.02
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	5.04
Kailua	1.19	
Hilo	15.69	
Honokaa	2.89	

R. C. LYDECKER.

Territorial Meteorologist.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR IMMIGRANT STATION HERE

(Continued from Page 1.)

than 200 inches. On the other side of the divide, and in the plains beyond, where the sugar cane grows, there may be no more than 15 inches of rain a year.

"The forests are largely confined to the rainy side of the mountains, and are necessary as a protective cover, to keep the ground from washing from the slopes and the rain from rushing back too rapidly into the sea. The presence of the forest cover, since it makes the stream flow regular, preventing both floods and periods of low stream flow, is indispensable to the success of irrigation projects. The value of this forest, strangely enough, consists not so much in the trees it contains—for they are frequently low, crooked, and sparsely scattered—as in the impenetrable mass of undergrowth beneath them. This undergrowth, composed of vines, ferns, and mosses, is of so dense a character that it shades the ground absolutely and holds water like a sponge. It is, however, exceedingly delicate and easily destroyed. Let cattle into such a forest and they will speedily eat or trample down the undergrowth till the bare ground is exposed. The soil then rapidly dries out and becomes hard, and the trees soon die. Grasses, insects, and wind usually hasten the destruction. Cattle and goats have ravaged the Hawaiian forests without hindrance for many years and have worked further each year into the heart of the dense tropical growth.

"The Hawaiian public lands consist of 1,772,640 acres. All of these lands, which are in forest, and many forest areas privately owned which the Government can gain possession of by exchange, will be put into forest reserves, cleared of cattle and goats, fenced, and preserved. Some compensation must also be made for the great areas of forest already destroyed. It will be part of the work of the forester to plant to valuable trees large areas of this denuded land upon which forests are of most vital importance to the agricultural interests. Mr. Hall, who carefully examined the climatic conditions, believes that species of the Pacific Coast, such as redwood and red fir, will do well in most places at the higher elevations on the islands. An example of how a foreign species may succeed in Hawaii is furnished by the mesquite of our own southwest, which was introduced into the islands some 50 years ago and now covers about 100,000 acres, furnishing quantities of valuable fuel. It is not called mesquite in Hawaii, however, but goes by the name of algaroba."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WALKING DELEGATES—IN NEW PHASE.

The recent trial of the convicted walking delegate, Sam Parks, who is now safely immured in Sing Sing, developed a point in regard to the class to which he belongs that had not previously attracted notice, and which is an eye-opener for honest unionists. It was shown that Sam Parks and other walking delegates had been regularly employed by large corporations to break up competition. Such corporations, in the face of the reduction of prices caused by the interference of smaller concerns, found it impossible to pay dividends on stock watered frequently to the amount of fifty per cent of its nominal value. The walking delegates were hired to preserve the peace between the monopolists and the unions, and to break up their competition by a system of blackmail in the shape of fines. This scheme worked to a charm for a few years. At the meetings of unions, the mass of respectable members, who could not have been used in this disreputable manner, were usually absent, and the proceedings were governed by the walking delegates and a limited minority of trained assistants, who had a share of the plunder.

Exposure through legal investigations, was the one thing needful to destroy a mass of corrupt practices,

nominal for the benefit of unionized labor, but in reality the most disintegrating agency that could have been devised. Sam Parks has now received a coat of blackmail that will secure him against any further opportunities to serve rotten capitalist enterprises and labor unions may be thankful that they will be no longer lowered in public estimation through treachery and crime, for which walking delegates are chiefly responsible.

HAD NO BILL OF HEALTH

When Dr. Sinclair, the boarding officer of the U. S. Marine Hospital service, went aboard the Italian warship Elbe on Sunday he discovered that the vessel did not bring a bill of health from Apaculco where the vessel lay two days taking in coal before proceeding to this port. The matter was reported directly to Dr. Cofer, but as warships are not entered by the Customs department as an act of courtesy, the same courtesy is extended to warships by the Hospital service, in cases where no bills of health are at hand, and this was done in the case of the Elbe. A clean bill of health was carried from Callao.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Commissioner of Public Lands.

A land license for a period of 50 years, to collect, divert and sell the surface water and power produced therefrom, upon and from the public lands, situate on the island of Hawaii and lying between the sea on the north; Waipio Valley on the East; Waipio Valley and the boundary line between the lands of Laupahoehoe 1 and 2, Nakooka, Apua, Waikapu and Honopu on one side and the lands of Puukapu and Kawaihae 1, on the other side, until such line reaches an elevation of 4,200 ft., thence a contour line of 4,200 ft. elevation to Honokane on the South, and the land of Honokane and the private land of Awini on the West, subject to existing vested rights of private parties in such waters, will be offered at Public Auction on Monday, November 30, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building.

Persons competing at this sale will bid upon the rate per cent. of the net revenues of the enterprise carried on under such license, to be paid annually to the Government of the Territory of Hawaii, from and after the third year of the term of such license.

A bond of \$10,000 will be required on surety satisfactory to the Government, conditioned on the due performance of the requirement that \$10,000 be expended on construction within 18 months. From the beginning of the term of the license \$500 shall be paid by the holder thereof to the Government, semi-annually in advance irrespective of such rate per cent; the first payment of \$500 to be made at the fall of the hammer, by paying the same to the Commissioner of Public Lands. Upset 5 per cent. on the net revenues. Any bid than on percentage of the net revenues will not be entertained.

Full information in regard to other conditions of such license will be furnished at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

E. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, October 22, 1903.

6618.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, December 12th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction, the Leases on the following lands:

1. The government lands of Pohakuhaku and Kenau in Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 80 acres, more or less.

Term: 5 years.

Upset rental: \$2.50 per acre, per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

2. The government land of Kohe, in Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 185 acres, more or less.

Term: 5 years.

Upset rental: \$2.50 per acre, per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plan and further particulars, apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

ED. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Nov. 12, 1903.

2538.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. W. G. Smith has been appointed Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the Sixth Land District, Island of Kauai, such appointment being dated 1st, 1903.

Land Office is located on the premises of Mr. A. S. Wilcox, known as "Kilohana" on main road from Lihue to Koloa, in the District of Lihue, Island of Kauai.

ED. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

Public Lands Office, Honolulu, Nov. 10, 1903.

2538.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

H. A. JAEGER.

The undersigned requests that all accounts and claims against him shall be handed in to Messrs. Kinney & McClanahan, Judd Building, Honolulu, on or before November 20th, 1903.

H. A. JAEGER.

Honolulu, November 5th, 1903.

6626—Nov. 13, 17, 20.

BOAT OF THE

IWALANI WRECKED

Purser Logan of the Iwalani reports that the usual rough weather was experienced at Honokaa. Early on Thursday afternoon No. 4 boat was caught and overturned by a heavy sea, and was afterwards washed on the rocks and broken to pieces. Thirty-six bags of fertilizer were lost with the wrecked boat.

Two members of the crew were caught under the boat, and were badly bruised on the rocks, but managed to escape.

On Saturday afternoon a heavy rain began falling in Hamakua. Moderate seas and heavy rains were encountered in crossing the channel from Hawaii.